

Senate R 9

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 27.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. J. BROTHERTON, watch expert. Graduate of the American Horological Society. Special attention given to repairing and adjusting railroad watches. Office, South Railway St., Regina.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

E. Simpson & Co.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, - - - WINDOWS AND DOORS, - - - MOULDINGS, &c.

Now is the time to put Rubber weather strips around your windows and doors.

Terms Spot Cash

Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Port, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Santers, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Escalade and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.

Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

R. L. Slater

Suitings, Pantings, Overcoatings, Etc.

All Weights . . . and Shades at **R. L. SLATER'S.**

NEW BUT HER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly, **J. H. SMITH.**

Sept 1st, '96.

SELLING OUT.

The balance of my

FURNITURE

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices. It consists of sideboards, cupboards, wash stands, extension and kitchen tables, iron beds, springs, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, two parlor suits, lounges, cots, common beds, &c.

JNO. BELLAMY.

LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

- CREDIT -

..All accounts are now closed.

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDOUGALL.

July 30th, 1896.

CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my X'mas stock of

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

- CANDIES -

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars constantly on hand.

.....Thos. Healey,

Call and Examine Goods.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 5c

The Last

- "Cut."

In Overcoatings, Worsted and Tweed Suitings, Pantings. Also a "cut" in FURS. Call and get "cut" prices. Always room for one more. Satisfaction guaranteed at

W. N. MITCHELL'S.



XMAS EXAMINATIONS.

Standing of the Moose Jaw Public School Pupils as Revealed by the Half-Yearly Test.

We publish below the result of the Christmas examination in the Moose Jaw public school. These papers are set by the Principal as a basis on which promotions may be made and as a guidance to parents that they may judge the progress their children are making in comparison with others in the same class. As the Council of Public Instruction has drawn up a programme of studies, these examinations cover the whole work of each Standard. The full term is only of five months duration and therefore few promotions are being made. The last quarterly return of 1896 showed an enrollment of 249. The Entrance Department, consisting of Standards III and IV, is so crowded that it is probable that the Juniors of its lower Standard must be removed to the Senior Intermediate Department.

In the following report class A consists of those who obtained 75 per cent. or over of the total marks; class C from 50 to 75 per cent.; class D from 34 to 50 per cent. Pupils whose names do not appear have failed to obtain 34 per cent. This result should be unsatisfactory to parents who might ascertain the reason for such a poor showing.

ENTRANCE DEPARTMENT—STANDARD IV.

Literature.—Class A—T. Emerson, H. Kent, L. Glenn and B. Simpson. Class B—L. Herrier, B. Baker, D. Watson, G. Rorison and V. Thompson. J. Haigh, W. Rollo, K. Glassford, S. Findlay. Class C—A. Tapley, W. McLean, F. Nicolle, J. McLean and W. Johnston. Reading.—Class A—B. Baker, T. Emerson and D. Watson, G. Rorison and V. Thompson. Class B—L. Herrier, A. Tapley, B. Simpson, K. Glassford, H. Kent, L. Glenn and B. Ostrander, J. Haigh, S. Findlay, W. Johnston. Class C—J. McLean, F. Nicolle.

Dictation.—Class A—H. Kent, T. Emerson, L. Herrier and K. Glassford, S. Findlay, B. Simpson, V. Thompson and D. Watson, W. Johnston, G. Rorison, B. Ostrander. Class B—W. McLean, B. Baker, L. Glenn, A. Tapley. Writing.—Class A—L. Herrier, K. Glassford, S. Findlay, H. Kent, G. Rorison. Class B—W. McLean, D. Watson, B. Ostrander, B. Baker and B. Simpson, W. Johnston, W. Rollo, L. Glenn, T. Emerson, A. Tapley.

Composition.—Class A—T. Emerson and D. Watson. Class B—L. Herrier, H. Kent, V. Thompson, L. Glenn and K. Glassford, W. McLean, B. Ostrander, S. Findlay, B. Simpson, J. McLean, G. Rorison. Class C—F. Nicolle, W. Johnston and W. Rollo, B. Baker, J. Haigh, A. Tapley.

Grammar.—Class A—L. Herrier. Class B—D. Watson, W. Rollo, V. Thompson, H. Kent, B. Ostrander, T. Emerson. Class C—B. Baker, S. Findlay, J. Haigh, F. Nicolle and W. McLean, L. Glenn, K. Glassford, G. Rorison and A. Tapley, W. Johnston, J. McLean, and B. Simpson.

History.—Class B—T. Emerson, H. Kent, L. Herrier. Class C—D. Watson, L. Glenn, B. Ostrander, B. Simpson, S. Findlay.

Geography.—Class B—W. Johnston, J. McLean, T. Emerson, S. Findlay, L. Herrier, H. Kent, B. Baker, B. Simpson, B. Ostrander and V. Thompson, L. Glenn, W. McLean and J. Haigh, W. Rollo. Class C—G. Rorison, D. Watson and A. Tapley, F. Nicolle, K. Glassford.

Arithmetic.—Class B—L. Herrier, W. Rollo, A. Tapley. Class C—D. Watson, W. Johnston, L. Glenn, T. Emerson, W. McLean and H. Kent.

STANDARD III, SENIOR.

Literature.—Class A—D. Drummond, G. Wellington. Class B—M. Rollo, P. Simington, E. Beard, W. Emerson, E. Tapley, T. White, E. Simington and G. Kent, E. Drummond, E. Thompson, J. Rollo, W. Thomson, P. Lowe, W. Findlay. Class C—A. Hannah, M. Herrier, M. Barber, B. Hannah, Reading.—Class A—N. Haigh, B. Hannah, E. Drummond, D. Drummond, W. Emerson and G. Wellington. Class B—M. Rollo, W. Thomson, T. White, E. Beard, A. Hannah, E. Tapley, E. Simington. Class C—P. Simington, E. Thompson and J. Rollo, W. Findlay, M. Barber, M. Herrier, P. Lowe.

Dictation.—Class A—N. Haigh, W. Findlay and G. Wellington, J. Rollo, E. Drummond, and W. Thomson, D. Drummond and A. Hannah, E. Simington, B. Hannah. Class B—M. Herrier, P. Simington, E. Thompson and E. Beard, M. Rollo, W. Emerson, T. White. Class C—P. Lowe, E. Tapley.

Writing.—Class A—M. Rollo and M. Barber, D. Drummond, E. Simington

and E. Thompson, W. Thomson, J. Rollo, E. Tapley and W. Emerson, N. Haigh, W. Findlay and P. Simington, E. Drummond, P. Lowe and G. Wellington. Class B—A. Hannah and B. Hannah, T. White, M. Herrier, G. Kent.

Composition.—Class B—M. Barber, E. Drummond, G. Kent, M. Herrier, D. Drummond, E. Simington, G. Wellington and W. Thomson, T. White. Class C—M. Rollo and W. Findlay, N. Haigh, A. Hannah, B. Hannah, and W. Emerson, E. Tapley, P. Simington and P. Lowe.

Grammar.—Class B—G. Kent. Class C—P. Simington, M. Herrier, N. Haigh and G. Wellington, E. Emerson, E. Thompson, E. Drummond.

Geography.—Class B—G. Kent, P. Simington, E. Beard, E. Simington, W. Thomson, E. Drummond, T. White, M. Barber, W. Emerson and E. Tapley. Class C—P. Lowe, G. Wellington, J. Rollo, W. Findlay, D. Drummond.

Arithmetic.—Class B—G. Kent. Class C—A. Hannah, W. Thomson, J. Rollo, T. White, P. Lowe.

SENIOR INTERMEDIATE, JUNIOR III.

Class B—F. Thompson, A. Oliver, S. McLeod, D. McCulloch. Class C—M. Morrison, B. Targett, A. Brass, H. Kern, J. Thoroughgood, G. Rollo, J. Brass, F. Colenutt, F. Glenn, G. Baker, M. Ivor.

JR. INTERMEDIATE, STANDARD II, CLASS I.

Reading.—Class B—K. Thirwall, W. McLean, G. Battell, N. Crawford, C. Herrier, E. McMillan, J. Wright, C. Battell, K. Bull, E. Keyes, T. Grierson, Belle Gass, N. McNeil, L. Ferrier.

Spelling.—Class A—E. Fysh, W. McLean, G. Battell. Class B—C. Herrier, T. Grierson, N. McNeil, E. McMillan, K. Thirwall, J. Wright, K. Bull, N. Crawford, B. Gass, L. Ferrier, E. Keyes.

Geography.—Class A—Ethel Fysh. Class B—C. Herrier, J. Wright, K. Thirwall, L. Ferrier, K. Bull, N. Crawford, N. McNeil, W. McLean, T. Grierson. Class C—B. Gass, E. Keyes, C. Battell, G. Battell.

Arithmetic.—Class A—Ethel Fysh. Class B—J. Wright, C. Battell, C. Herrier, N. Crawford, K. Thirwall, N. McNeil. Class C—T. Grierson, K. Bull, L. Ferrier, E. McMillan, W. McLean, E. Keyes.

Composition.—Class B—C. Battell. Class C—E. Fysh, J. Wright, W. McLean, C. Herrier, K. Bull, B. Gass, E. McMillan, K. Thirwall.

Literature.—Class B—E. Fysh, J. Wright, E. McMillan. Class C—K. Thirwall, L. Ferrier, T. Grierson, N. McNeil, N. Crawford, C. Herrier, G. Battell, B. Gass.

STANDARD II, CLASS II.

Arithmetic.—Class A—G. Emerson. Class B—A. Holdsworth, M. Kern, M. Grayson, R. Emerson, F. Watson, M. Rutherford, Gallagher, M. Fuller, A. Rorison, C. Lowe, P. Ostrander. Class C—D. Hood.

Composition.—Class B—G. Emerson, F. Watson, A. Rorison, C. Lowe. Class C—M. Kern, I. Gallagher, M. Rutherford, R. Emerson.

Literature.—Class A—F. Watson. Class B—G. Emerson, I. Gallagher, A. Holdsworth, C. Lowe, R. Emerson. Class C—M. Rutherford, M. Grayson, P. Ostrander, C. Lowe, A. Rorison, M. Fuller.

Reading.—Class A—G. Emerson, I. Gallagher, R. Emerson, M. Rutherford, A. Rorison. Class B—M. Kern, M. Grayson, F. Watson, M. Fuller, A. Holdsworth, C. Lowe. Class C—P. Ostrander, D. Hood.

Spelling.—Class A—G. Emerson. Class B—M. Grayson, A. Holdsworth, C. Lowe, M. Fuller, F. Watson, M. Kern, I. Gallagher, M. Rutherford, R. Emerson, A. Rorison.

Geography.—Class A—I. Gallagher, G. Emerson. Class B—M. Kern, A. Holdsworth, A. Rorison, M. Grayson, F. Watson, C. Lowe, M. Fuller, D. Hood, R. Emerson, P. Ostrander.

STANDARD II, CLASS III.

Arithmetic.—Class B—E. Gass, O. McLeod, R. McDougall. Class C—W. McKay, M. Simington, T. Kent, M. Baker, J. Grayson.

Composition.—Class A—R. McDougall. Class B—O. McLeod. Class C—E. Gass, W. McKay, M. Simington, M. Baker, T. Kent, J. Grayson.

Literature.—Class A—R. McDougall. Ethel Gass. Class B—O. McLeod. Class C—W. McKay, J. Grayson, M. Simington.

Reading.—Class A—R. McDougall, T. Kent, J. Grayson, O. McLeod. Class B—W. McKay, E. Gass, M. Simington, M. Baker.

Spelling.—Class A—R. McDougall and E. Gass, W. McKay. Class B—O. McLeod, T. Kent, M. Simington. Class C—M. Baker, J. Grayson.

Geography.—Class A—R. McDougall. Class B—T. Kent, O. McLeod. Class C—J. Grayson, W. McKay.

SE. PRIMARY, STANDARD I, PART II.

Dictation.—Class A—F. Smaile and R. Hannah. Class B—B. Wilcox, M. McCulloch, H. Morrison. Class C—E. Duncan, C. Bedford, F. Entwistle, A. McCulloch.

Literature.—Class B—H. Bates, B. Wilcox, F. Smaile, R. Hannah. Class C—E. Duncan, F. Entwistle, M. McCulloch, A. McCulloch.

Composition.—Class B—E. Duncan, M. McCulloch, F. Smaile. Class C—V. McLean, B. Wilcox, R. Hannah, F. Entwistle.

Arithmetic.—Class B—E. Pascoe, F. Smaile, E. Duncan, R. Hannah, H. Morrison. Class C—C. Bedford, B. Wilcox, M. McCulloch, A. McCulloch.

Geography.—Class B—B. Wilcox, M. McCulloch, H. Morrison. Class C—R. Hannah, E. Duncan, F. Smaile, V. McLean.

Writing.—Class A—B. Wilcox, E. Duncan, M. McCulloch. Class B—V. McLean, R. Hannah, F. Entwistle, A. McCulloch. Class C—C. Bedford, H. Bates, E. Pascoe, F. Smaile, H. Morrison.

Reading.—Class A—C. Bedford, B. Wilcox, F. Smaile, M. McCulloch, A. McCulloch, H. Morrison. Class B—H. Bates, V. McLean, E. Duncan, R. Hannah, F. Entwistle. Class C—E. Pascoe.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made on the above results, together with the standing taken by pupils in the monthly examinations already reported to parents in the monthly reports:—

Standard I, Part 2.—From class I to class 3.—Cora Mattell, Nellie Glassford, Ethel Fysh, Chas. Herrier, Kate Thirwall, Jno. Wright. Class 2 to class 3.—Geo. Emerson, Robt. Emerson, M. Fuller, Irene Gallagher, Aggie Holdsworth, Minnie Kern, Carrie Lowe, Aggie Morrison, May Rutherford. To Standard II.—Maude McCulloch.

From Standard II to III.—Robt. McDougall, Winnie McKay, Owen McLeod, Ethel Gass (probation).

Standard III.—From class I to class 2.—Alex. Brass, Henry Kern, Harrison Morrison, Bertha Targett. From class 2 to class 3.—Annie Oliver, Stanley McLeod, Florence Thompson, Frank Colenutt, Frank Green, Grace Baker, Daisy McCulloch.

Town Council.

The regular meeting of the city Aldermen was held in the clerk's office on Monday evening last. His Worship Mayor Bogue occupied the chair and there were present councillors Healey, Hannah, Herrier, Wellington, Wilson and Grayson.

After reading and approving of the minutes of the last regular meeting, Mayor Bogue relieved the 1896 council from further labor in behalf of the town.

The credentials of the new council were presented to the clerk, and the gentlemen elected took their seats as the council of 1897.

O. B. Fysh made application for the position of clerk of the council for 1897 and on motion by Grayson, seconded by Healey, the application was accepted.

The accounts of E. A. Baker & Co., for \$10.50 for coal and supplies, and that of Martin Burns for \$12.00 for clearing sidewalks, were ordered to be paid.

Hannah, Healey and Grayson were appointed a committee to strike the standing committees for the ensuing year. Mayor Bogue declared an intermission of ten minutes, after which the committee submitted the following report which was received and adopted:—

Finance.—Grayson, Emerson and Herrier.

Board of Works.—Hannah, Healey and Emerson.

Fire, Water and Light.—Herrier, Emerson and Small.

License and Police.—Emerson, Hannah and Grayson.

Markets.—Healey, Smaile and Hannah.

On motion by Grayson, seconded by Hannah, the poll tax of W. J. Fletcher was refunded and the amount was applied toward paying the taxes due by same.

The Fire, Water and Light committee were instructed to wait upon H. Dillabough to see what arrangements could be made for attending the scales, and report at next regular meeting.

The time for the return of the collectors roll was further extended until January 20th.

The clerk was instructed to give the treasurer the numbers of the different licenses by laws and also a menu of the amounts collected in each case.

There being no further business to transact the council adjourned.

Of all their evil results of man's passions, wars and resentments, of all the errors to which humanity is liable, war is one of the most hideous in its consequences, the most fearful in its details, and the most futile in its excuses. Concealed, hidden, wreathed and garlanded, glorified and applauded, excused and defended as it may be, it is still nothing but a savage butchery, in nine cases out of ten unjustified even by a show of respectable motives. Defensive war is, after all, the only form of an appeal to arms which can be supported by sound reason, common sense, and true religion. Men of otherwise good and proper feeling, viewing the system with distorted vision, are sometimes dazzled by its tinsel splendour; but if they would inquire dispassionately into the causes which have brought about the greatest feasts in arms—into the reasons which have provoked some hundred thousand men to cut, and hack, and shoot at each other by the hour—they would find that personal ambition has been the original impulse, and that the true subject of dispute might have been settled in a very different way. It is only prejudice and education that make the same man a murderer in pitched battle, and loathe the September massacres of the French Revolution.

The music of glory is done to the sound of cannon, in brilliant uniform, and under high-sounding names; the other to the sound of human groans, in shirt-sleeves, and under the pretence of patriotism; but in both instances men slave individuals to whom they could have no personal hatred, and from no other motive but because they were paid for the work.

If the wars of savage life have less of a mercenary character than the soldier-system of civilized lands, they have features which more than counterbalance this advantage. They are fierce and terrible in their duration, horrible in their details, and replete with episodes which make them still more hideous than the struggles of better-educated nations. A popular transatlantic romancelist has rendered their moories of operation familiar to the great mass of readers; and I have no need, therefore, to dwell on their minute features, which are sufficiently unpleasant to be avoided as a subject of study. My present narrative is, however, so far, but illustrative rather of its moral evils. Savage life has few, if any, advantages over civilization, and what is good in the former state is spoiled by its feuds and forays, which are of course the more frequent and lasting in proportion as men are less humanized than their fellows. Its requisites for comfort and happiness are chiefly energy, skill in the chase, and courage to brave and encounter difficulties; such qualities as constitute the source of glory and honour in clothing—but the same talents which made a good hunter make a good warrior, and ambition, avarice, and the desire to obtain food, money, and all the other passions of men, too often pervert the one into the other.

I.

Few away to the west, and in a day or two might be seen to dwindle, to disappear the latter end of the last century, a small tribe of Indians. Their number was few, their characteristics simple and unwarlike, and they were celebrated in arms, they had, while residing farther to the south, been so often victorious, that they were now regarded as having gradually retreated northwards, in the hope of escaping from the incursions of their enemies. Matonazza, a young chief, was the bravest and ablest of the tribe, and he commanded the reduced tribe, and had hatched his wiggan near the waters of a lake. A renowned and independent hunter, full of energy and perfect in every art, he was now almost so much to his individual merits as to the renown of his father, and now that twenty-and-twenty men alone remained of the tribe, he was the sole support and the disasters of war had driven them to the regions less productive in game than their former residence, his people unbought, and he himself without a wife; but the most lovely girl of his tribe, the White Swallow, was to be his when his twenty-first birthday came, and he was anxious to would attain the age of sixteen.

In general, the Dog-ribbed Indians—that date—it was about 1770—had been considered as savages, and not as men. Their knives were still barbs, their arrows their hatchets of the beaver's tooth was iron, while their bows were made of wood, and their arrows themselves had travelled, and had visited Prince of Wales Fort, where they had been received by Mr. Pelly, the commander of the post. He had been initiated, educated in England, and had entered into the intimacy of this person, Matonazza had acquired from him considerable knowledge without attracting any of the notice which had attended the career of the civilized runner. He had learned to feel some of the humbling influences of civilization, and, like his brethren, who pronounce a condemnation of savage life by making the female part of the creation little more than a domestic animal, he had hoped for great advancement to his tribe from trade with the white faces, the civility of the Athabascas, the Indian traders, and the missionaries, and he had been compelled to make a long and hasty retreat towards the north, to save the remnants of his race from ruin and annihilation. In all probability it is to similar warlike persecutions that the southwestern regions owe their having been so long the ravens whence are descended the Esquimaux.

The exigencies of the chase and the necessity, more than any inherent taste for the picturesque had fixed Matonazza forever in the mountains of the young chief and his party were viewed on an elevation commanding the view of a large lake, whose borders, fringed by the forest of the pine and the poplar, furnished them with deer, goat-poles, and arms. Beyond the snow-clad hills, on which rested the sun, lay the vast expanse of the right and to the north fell away the mountains, which never froze even in the coldest winter, having always a clear stream of water flowing down the sides of the dead of the season for fishing even in the neighbourhood of the hunters of the neighboring hills the hunters

[illegible]

He could not see close to the surface, and the elk's location was indicated by which he trusted on a few inches from the snow caught his fore-foot, and he rolled over with a heavy fall. The hunters thought there were now sure of the prey, but the elk, by a sudden spring, rolled over on its legs again in surprisingly little time; and as he pursued his flight with unmarred speed, Matonazza seemed to deride with quiet amusement the unprized elk. The pale face, as he found himself engaged in so difficult a chase of so apparently unwieldy an animal, turned to the hunters to turn the fugitive to where the snow was deepest; but, as if knowing his danger, the elk continued to keep on a comparatively level surface, and, by its length, by the intervention of trees and inequalities of the surface, he escaped wholly from view. His trail, however, was so clear, and he was so long for many hours his pursuers followed, well knowing that their quarry was only a short distance in front, but that he would not be so easily overtaken, that the trail at length appeared to turn towards a hollow, where the hunters might be tolerably secure of their prize; but, as they were about to make such a sweep as would lead them to the same point. Presently, however, the animal appeared to discover his imprudence, and, at a moment which struck the unprepared hunters as a stroke of lightning, returning on his own trail, and within ten or twelve yards from him. The hunters seemed to go off on their own, and so sudden was the discharge, but the shot missed, and on came the elk, its nose no longer in the air, but pointing still at its enemy, with the points and barbs of the arrows forming a formidable array. Mark did not lose his presence of mind; but, springing behind a young tree which was fortunately at hand, he felt himself for a moment in safety.

It was not the antlers the hunter had to fear, for they were not used as weapons. He was, however, determined to carry the war into the enemy's quarters, struck furiously at the intervening tree with his fore-foot, and, as he was about to take shelter would have been green him and his justly-incensed enemy. No other tree was near enough at hand, and he was too busily engaged in dodging round the tree to be able to reload his rifle. Faster and faster fell the blows of the fore-foot. Now a bark, now a spitter of wood, now a flow of fire, and the tree was split and came crashing down. Even so fell the elk; for just at the critical moment a bullet from the Indian chief, who was now close at hand, struck a prominent point to himself, struck him in a vital part, and killed him on the spot. The two hunters made prize of the skin and antlers, and, after skinning the dead animal, and on returning to their companions, loaded with the spoil. Mark ate for the first time of elk-flesh of his own killing. The Indians considered a great delicacy by the Indians and all residents of the fur countries. It is preferred by many to beef, and the venison resembles that of a breast of mutton.

When the spring had arrived, it was resolved that the whole of the male party should start on a short expedition on a trip to the mountain in search of buffalo and elk, which they intended to kill, dry, and drag home on sledges, and lay out the first part of the winter. The women hoped to have an ample stock of dried meat for the winter. Great preparations were made on the occasion. All the furs and the furs were considered. Up the mountain and Mark alone had firearms; the rest had bows, arrows, and knives. The women mended their clothes of the winter, and considered their provisions, and made the things to drag the sledges with. But the chief part of such utensils were to be brought by them, and the women, and blushing White Swallow herself made every thing ready for her return, and the men returned to the settlement to be united. All was well, promising, and joyous. The fields of the little settlement were improving; the houses were being built, and the permanent buildings then they usually re; and when the warriors departed in their errand, they left behind them a happy and hopeful humanity.

(To be Continued.)

AMONG AFRICAN CHIEFS.

Points of Etiquette for Prospective Travelers to the Sandy Country.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country, says a writer in the century. One can always learn from their chiefs at a distance who they are, and something of their character. When approaching them always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon receiving the alliance, politely and ask your messengers returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their residence. Do not expect to be asked to send one of the young to show you good place for your tent, as you decide to camp in the village. You have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable every part of Central Africa. When you are about to depart, be sure to say e you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you are guides or to buy food.

GOVERNMENT MARRIAGE DOWER.

Providing marriage portions for poor young girls is the object of a Government fund in Italy. Without a dower it would be almost impossible for a girl to be married, and this form of charity is highly appreciated. The annual sum available for the purpose is distributed every year among the marriageable young girls, is £500,000, and a receipt it is necessary for a girl to possess, and she is obliged to possess, to show that she has no means available, and that the young man who wishes to marry her has a trade.

LET'S QUIT WORRYING NOW.

That the earth is solid right to the center, with the exception of lakes and rivers, of molten matter below the crust, has been demonstrated by the recent researches of Lord Kelvin and his associates.

NOT SO EASY.

Probable, don't you think money is so easy to save at least half the money makes? Yes, but how can he make creditors howling for it all with

BE GLAD AND SING

Have you a band of little ones,
A husband kind and true,
A cozy home in which to rest
When daily tasks are through?
Then carry not the riches, the great;
Yours is a happier estate.

No queen who proudly sits enthroned
Whose vassals come and go,
Can ever feel the sweet content
It is your lot to know.
With sunny heads about your knee,
Dear heart, how happy you should be.

Oh, guide those little ones aright,
With tender love and care;
Their woes and troubles gently soothe
To childish pleasures share.
Your smile their faces brightens
When they are kind their hearts are
light.

And do not heed the thorns that prick
When roses strew the way;
Enjoy the present blissful hour
Ere it shall pass away.
Be all your cares and sorrows below;
The circling years bring joy and woe.

The tiny birdlings in the nest,
Whom you at times have seen,
Will spread their wings and fly away
To seek another home.
Your lonely heart will sadly yearn;
Their childhood days can never return.

And sorrow comes to each and all
A day and who can tell!
Tells that rang a merry peal
May sound the death knell.
Then count your blessings and rejoice
With grateful heart and lifted voice.

I would not bid you force the door
To view some future day;
The key in kindness is withheld—
Your part to watch and pray.
Behold the angels and baskets are sent
To Him who doeth all things best.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

At afternoon tea, the conversation turned upon good housekeeping, and one of the guests was asked to define the term. After Cassamette's hesitation, he answered: "Good housekeeping is that art which embodies order, neatness, promptness and an average amount of good temper. Allowing that the members of the human family are by no means angelic, one must not look for too much, and it is therefore a part of the philosophy of life to avoid great expectations."

"Good housekeeping," said another, "is to have a clean house, wholesome food at regular meal hours and that restfulness that is never found when the presiding genius of the establishment is fussy, irritable, worrisome and given to fretting about trifles."

"Keeping a house in order," remarked a veteran, "is not so difficult if one only adopts a systematic course and sticks to it."

"But, my dear," said a venerable mother in Israel, "have you ever kept house on a system and lived up to it? I have been trying it for three-score years, for I began early, and I assure you that I have never been able to keep housekeeping except the law of uncertainty. I have many a time planned my work for the day, and when everything was arranged, and I saw clear sailing ahead of me, word would come up that the preserves were working, or the bread had turned sour, or Dick had coughed and asked me to make a cake, or that the neighbors' party was not a thing in the house to make cake with, or the range wouldn't work, and nobody could tell why, or any one else that suggested a new thing, and I must ever housekeeper who tries to do things clear up to her lights on all these subjects."

"The best definition of good housekeeping that I ever heard, was that given by a little slip of a boy, who, after listening for a long time to a lecture on the subject, asked me to let his mother's club associations on the coast way to order a home, was asked: 'Well, my little man, what kind of a home do you want?' and he answered: 'A place where the light came into the child's eyes, the tossed back his yellow hair and shook his head. I don't know much about it, but I only think that I like the home that it's nice to go to.' And when all of the philosophy, theory, science and wisdom of the subject had been exhausted, the women then assembled here and there, the very best home, after all, was the home that it was nice to go to."

FROZEN Dainties.

We find frozen dishes passing under all sorts of names, and the uninitiated often think there is a great difference in the way they are made, when in reality the main difference is in the way they are frozen. The difference between success and failure often lies in the way the freezer is manipulated.

Sometimes I find that people will pass genuine water-ice and call it sherbet, or the reverse may be the case. Now let us see whether the difference between water-ice and sherbet lies. The mixture when it goes into the freezer is just the same. When the freezing is done, the water-ice should be transparent, while the sherbet should be creamy and look like ordinary ice cream.

To secure the transparent appearance of the water-ice, turn the dasher a few minutes very slowly, then rest for about the same length of time. Keep alternating the stirring and resting until the contents are stiff enough. Remove the dasher, draw off the water, repack the can, and let stand for about three hours ripen.

Sherbet should be stirred constantly when frozen the white of one or more eggs, with a tablespoonful of sugar for each egg, may be lightly mixed with the sugar, and when put into the freezer, the sugar and water should be boiled together and skimmed. The mixture is finer and smoother and will not melt so rapidly as when used without stirring.

If fresh fruit is not at hand, jelly may be used instead, using half a pint of jelly for each quart of water. Always make the preparation sweet and into its unfrozen state, it is frozen less sweet after it is frozen.

There is a form of water-ice known as "ice cream" which is made in the other in the manner of freezing and mixing. It is stirred till it gets grainy, and then small fruits are mixed with it. It is not so good as the water-ice. This should not be frozen hard, and if an hour is enough time to stand in

used in place of one, then this dish becomes the aristocratic "Macedoine." There is a good deal in a name, some times. Sorbet is simply a half-frozen juice. Now that we know the difference between one kind of an ice and another, let us fit a few recipes to its knowledge.

We will take a strawberry sorbet to show what with thought any other similar fruit may be substituted for them. Boil a pint of granulated sugar with a pint and a half of water for twenty minutes, then strain through a cloth, move from the fire and add a pint and half of strawberry juice, or of crushed berries, and the juice of a large lemon. Freeze as previously directed in the article, and add the egg just before removing the dasher—merely turning enough to lightly mix the eggs through the mass. Any one will see at a glance how this is different from the one and become a strawberry sorbet or strawberry granite.

There are many very elaborate recipes for sorbet that given as suitable for extra occasions, but this article is only meant to show what and how slight is the difference between some of the things that are called sorbet. On the same thing, often puzzle the beginner. One name, I do want to recommend is a cup of Austrian coffee. Make strong coffee as previously directed, add sugar, taste, and set away to cool. When served, place a spoonful of vanilla ice cream on the top of each cup. Delicious.

"ONYX."

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Cream Biscuit.—Sift one pint of flour, one level teaspoonful of salt and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder together. Mix with enough milk to make a soft dough. Roll out, cut in rounds and bake in a very hot oven. Use in pastry flour for baking powder biscuits.

Dumplings.—Sift together one pint of flour, one half teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add enough milk to make a soft dough which will be nearly a cup. Drop from the mixing spoon into the boiling water. Let the dumplings rest on the meat and vegetables; keep the liquid boiling and cook ten minutes without removing the dumplings.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Dissolve one-half yeast cake in one half cup water, add two cups of warm water, and pour or two cups of buckwheat. Add one teaspoonful of salt and beat ten minutes then cover and set to rise over night. At the same time put one cup of stale bread crumbs in a bowl, break them up in the morning mash the bread till fine and light and add it to the risen buckwheat batter; it is then ready to fry.

Pumpkin Pie.—Pare and stew pumpkin until it is soft and dry, being careful not to scorch it. Rub through a colander or squeeze through a vegetable ricer. To one cup of sifted pumpkin, add one egg three tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger or cinnamon and one pint of cream. This makes a large pie. Bake slowly.

Egg Toast.—Cut the bread to be toasted in round pieces about three inches across, and toast a light brown. Beat the whites of as many eggs as you wish to make pieces of toast, and when quite firm, having spread the toast with butter, make a nest of it on each piece of toast, and fill with cream in which place a yolk. Season lightly with salt, pepper and a bit of butter, and put in the oven till the egg is set. Serve immediately.

Steamed Chocolate Pudding.—Beat the yolks of three eggs light, add gradually one cup of sugar and beat until light. Add three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk and one ounce of chocolate or cocoa, melted over hot water. Mix thoroughly and add one cup of flour and beat until smooth. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth and then quickly stir the pudding with two teaspoonfuls of sifted powder. Put a large spoonful in greased cups and steam twenty minutes. Serve with sauce. Beat one cup of powdered sugar and one half of a cup of butter together to a cream. Add one tablespoonful of vanilla and gradually one half of a cup of milk, stirring all the time. Place this cream on the main of hot water. Stir until smooth and creamy, no longer.

TO DRESS THE TURKEY.

The turkey brought to the table for carving should have the first joints of its legs lopped, for along with the first loppings of the wings and the neck there is no reward for the dinner to be found in the outwork of bone and gristle. The turkey should be carefully washed and thoroughly finished with paper frills, a boutonniere of parsley thrust into the truffled breast and a wreath of cream tencils in the tail. Place the turkey on a bed of mantryp of the nineteenth century.

WHAT HE WAS THERE FOR.

"I once had a funny experience in marrying a country couple," says a clergyman of a large city. "The bridegroom was a decent young farm hand, and happy and bashful to the point of crimson speechlessness. When I came to the point where I asked him, 'Will you have this woman?' etc., he made no reply. The bride whispered something to him, and then he stammered, 'Mister, will you say them words over again? I'm a little deaf.'"

"I repeated the question in stentorian tones, while I was conscious of the poorly suppressed merriment of the by-standers. He looked up, caught the import of the words he looked me in the surprise and then burst out, 'You bet will; that's what I'm here for.' Unreservedly my dignity, but I did not resist and pronounced them man and wife."

"Then the groom gave me a genuine surprise. Coming up to me he said, 'Mister, what's the damage?' 'Nothing,' I replied, 'I'm glad to have been of service to you.' But I won't have it that way. I'm going to have the custom to give the minister something,' and as you won't name a sum, I'll do it myself." And he handed me a \$20 bill.

ANCIENT GREEK DOORS.

Greek and Roman doors always opened inward, and when a man was passing out a woman would be obliged to go back so not to open it in the face of the Giver.

An eating-house was entirely in the basement of the dining-room in Hamburg. The dining-room was the

Police men in Vienna must be able to swim, row a boat, and understand leigraphy.

The English language is annually increased by the addition of about one hundred new words.

In France 100,000 tons of potatoes are annually produced in the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

The income of a teacher in a private school of China is very small; about one day for each pupil.

Some of the Chinese think that the women who want about half pay be transferred into men in the future world.

At the funeral of a popular whistman in Lewiston, Me., the chief attraction was a large bicycle made of flowers.

A healthy baby should cry three or four times a day, to give its lungs exercise. So asserts a medical authority.

The flesh of the forequarters of the beaver has something of the flavor of beef, while that of the hindquarters has a fishy taste.

Some of the brewers in Germany bottle their beer in stupons which contain from fifteen to forty glasses. The beer continues fresh for two days.

A couple of comic papers in Cairo, Egypt, published rare caricatures of Queen Victoria and the two dildons have been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

It was the belief of Livingstone that none of his men were left-handed. He watched them closely, and when they desired to strike a fierce blow they always used their left paw.

It is rumored in Berlin that Prince Bismarck's relations in regard to the Russo-German treaty were made in the presence for the Emperor dissuading the Czar from visiting the Prince.

A huge block of granite, the largest ever cut, was being recently taken from a quarry in Colorado. It measures 106 feet in length by 20 feet in height and 20 feet in width.

A man in Groton, N. Y., attempted to frighten his neighbor-in-law entering her house as a burglar. She grabbed a gun, and so seriously wounded him that his arm had to be amputated.

Some poisonous pigment entered the eyes of a Washington belle so she was dyeing her eyelids and for the past three weeks she has been confined to a dark room by the advice of an oculist.

There was a lively commotion in the church at a Dublin church, on a recent Sabbath, when a young man suddenly popped out his head, and shouted: "Sing like blazes; the bellows is busted."

A premonition of death came to Wm. West, of Kemper County, Miss. He dressed himself in fresh underwear, told his wife that he was about to die, went to bed, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

Bricks made of sawdust, combined with pulverized mineral material, are now used as a basis for concrete in the construction of sewers in Chicago. They are fireproof and impervious to dampness.

Cleanliness is next to godliness," quoted a Washington belle, three school children in Mount Vernon, and she insists, she says, on giving them a bath at least once a year," whether they need it, or not.

A button-hole bouquet was fastened with a needle to the jacket of a little son of Henry Haynes, of Clarksville, Tenn. Soon afterward, while turning a corner, the needle penetrated his heart, causing death.

Several candidates for appointment on the New York police force asked to name four of the New England States, and the answer was given, and the answer: "Inglair, Ireland, Scotland, and Whales."

Nine married and nine single women played a winning side in a game of baseball, at Hopkins, Mo. The umpire was the husband of one of the players and there was a little rest when every day was a holiday.

Mr. Wm. A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., is called the king of kite-flyers. All of his kites are sailed without tails, and sometimes he has as many as eight flying at one time. In a bold hand, he raised a kite 5,590 feet above the earth.

Fifty hundred couples have been married by the Rev. Wm. Meese, of Dekalb County, Ind., in reunion of all the couples who were living, numbering over a thousand, is proposed, with the clergyman as the central figure.

A potato bug flew down the throat of a farmer in Waukegan, Conn., and he swallowed a teaspoonful of paragon to kill it. It fixed the bug, and it took the doctors six hours to fix him and a good deal longer to fix the bug.

Robots of singular breed have been brought to Portland, Oregon. Their ears are fully a foot in length, and their bodies are covered with very long hair. They are intended to be used to turn them loose in the forests of Nehalem.

The reason that stars twinkle, while the planets seem to show a steady light, is that the stars are so extremely distant that they appear mere luminous points, and the planets are comparatively so near that their outline is discernible.

A FELLOW REMARK.

Aunt Gehaw—I declare, Joshua, I bain't here no longer, because city dude, boardin' at the Hidgegess', say a sensible thing since he's been here in Nittville.

Uncle Gehaw, (charitably)—Don't be so hard on him, Mr. Randy. He was walkin' with Sary Jane, down by the cold mill, an' I heard him say to her, "Bet, I don't scold no fair play, but I know, the old knave, he'd need paint, putty and lead, m' dear."

AN AMERICAN JOKE

Supper, said Sammy Snagg, at the father table last night.

Well, Sammy?

Speaking of Li Hung Chang and his coffin.

But no one has said a word about Li Hung Chang and his coffin, I interrupted Mr. Snagg.

Let, I suggest, supposing, you know that he died and his put in his coffin and the lid nailed down, would the newspapers head the news, Another Li Hung Chang is time you want to be killed.

IN HIS OWN COIN

Patient—(wearily)—You said you extracted me without pain.

Dentist—So I do. I never feel the least bit of pain.

Patient—Oh! Ha! Ha! Good joke.

Dentist—But you haven't paid me.

Patient—I said I'd pay when through, didn't I?

Patient—Yes.

Patient—Well, I'm not through yet.

NATURE IN THE OCEAN

and on the water plants, and were it not for nature's provision for keeping them in check, so rapid would be their rate of multiplication that the whole character of the water would speedily be entirely changed.

BED-MAKING A FINE ART.

Few things are more delicious than to creep wearily into sheets that are fresh and fragrant from clean water and oxygen. How restful to place the tired head on pillows that are thoroughly shaken, and how comfortable it is to draw around one bed clothes that are satisfactory, not too thick in one place

THE WOMAN CYCLIST.

A woman doctor says that sickly women can unquestionably ride the bicycle with advantage if they will only learn to know themselves and regulate their riding with ordinary judgment. The anaemic delicate girl should begin cautiously, with short, easy runs at first, avoiding about all things, hills and fast riding. She will then regain

symptoms of her condition. Fresh air and exercise are tonics infinitely better than any amount of iron and quinine. Uphill cycling should be absolutely forewarned, as it may produce overstrain of the heart muscles.

People of almost any age can use the wheel to advantage. Thousands of women have learned to ride the wheel when past sixty, and are now enjoying and benefiting from the exercise. Tight lacing will produce all the dangerous symptoms which tell the rider that she will have to give up the use of her bicycle. If a woman is bicycling within

her strength she has a glorious appetite a sensation of delightful, drowsy pleasure, a "baby" feeling, a feeling of deep, dreamless slumber. On awaking she feels completely refreshed and ready to go on with her daily duties. On the other hand averages itself as follows: There is a loss of appetite—no "baby" feeling, no feeling of desire to rest, the "dead-beat" cyclist feels as if she were sinking through the bed with fatigue, and, yet she cannot lie down. On waking the next day she feels dull, heavy, headachy, and disinclined for any exertion.

BORN AND BRED TOGETHER.

A remarkable case is recorded by an English provincial paper. Old William Douglas and his wife lately died. He and his wife were born on the same day, within the same hour; christened at the same time and at the same church; they were constant companions all the age; they were married at the same place, and they died at the same place.

Only 100 years of age. They died in one bed, and were buried in one grave, close to 'the fount where they were christened. They never had any children.

HE'S AN EXCEPTION.

The fall is such a charming season that I should like to have a fall the year round!

Oh, then you don't ride a bicycle

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Rayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, write—
Would it be worthier?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

SIR WILLIAM'S CART WHEEL.

Mr. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has taken the Toronto *World* into his confidence and through that journal is advocating a means of alleviating the lonesome feelings that may at times pervade the shacks of the lonely settlers in the North-West. We may say that THE TIMES does not take any stock in Mr. Van Horne's nonsense, and we simply characterize any such scheme as purely nonsensical and advanced for notoriety and profit only. It is about equal to the statement made by this gentleman two years ago that wheat would that year be two dollars per bushel. The first paragraph, which we quote, puts the whole thing in a nut shell. Here it is: "If the survey of the North-West into odd numbered sections has had anything to do with retarding its settlement, by all means let us have a new survey." Well, we don't want any of Mr. Van Horne's cart wheels, because we are afraid that he would make the hub on a Government section and run the wide part out on to the odd sections which belong to the C. P. R., and which are held at a price that has not only retarded but ruined the progress of the country.

If this system of survey was adopted, the rights of those whose lands were expropriated would certainly have to be respected, and there Mr. Van Horne would hope to shine. There has been nothing that we can see, after an experience of thirteen years, to justify anybody to raise land from one to three and ten dollars per acre. The country is at present laid off in squares and even then it has been found necessary to have an occasional jog or correction line. Each square contains four quarters of one hundred and sixty acres each, which is a comfortable farm for an ordinary family. If Mr. Van Horne would reduce the price of his holdings there is no fault with the present survey. Under the cart wheel system there would be angles between the circles that would probably become the property of the C.P.R.

The farmer who works one hundred and sixty acres on the square is doing sufficient travelling for Mr. Van Horne and his octopus without extending his labor, and we would like to point out to this knighted philanthropist that the hiving of settlers is not their salvation, (unless the intention is to have them eat each other) but give them a chance to live and we are perfectly satisfied that a people that has been monopoly ridden like the settlers of the North-West will rise to the occasion and make these Territories prosperous and progressive.

OLIVER ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P. for Alberta, is a gentleman, who, when he says anything, knows whereof he speaks. At the banquet tendered the Minister of Railways while in Calgary the other week, Mr. Oliver was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Dominion Parliament," and in reply gave the Minister a few straight pointers in regard to the transportation question to take back to Ottawa with him. The policy advanced is on par with

that advocated by THE TIMES on more than one occasion, namely, in the words of Mr. Oliver: "Give us the right condition and immigration will come. Make the people we have contented and reasonably prosperous and the immigration problem will be solved."

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Oliver's remarks as given by the *Calgary Herald*, and we deem it well worthy to adorn our editorial columns:

"Mr. Oliver, M.P., speaking in reply to the toast of the Dominion Parliament at the Blair banquet, considered it a great honour to have the opportunity of meeting the Minister of Railways under such auspices. The kind remarks of the Minister had disconcerted him, and if they were sincere he could only say that he was very grateful. The Minister of Railways he considered the most important member of the Cabinet and his visit to Alberta was one of the most important events in her history at the present time. It was an evidence of good will and good intentions on the part of the Government toward the country. (Cheers). We who wished a change of Government in this country, said Mr. Oliver, did not want a change of men so much as a change of methods, and this visit leads us to suppose that we have got what we wanted. Situated as this country is, transportation is the great question. On what hinges trade, commerce, everything. It overshadows all other questions in our political life. I would like to impress that on the Minister. It was the dissatisfaction of the people in regard to transportation that caused the change in their political views. The policy of railway monopoly of the late Government was the objection we had against them. With all due deference to what has been said by one of the speakers to-night, immigration is not the question. The lack of immigration is not a disease; it is the manifestation of a disease. (Here, here) Give us the right conditions and immigration will come. Give us the means of holding the people we have and there will be no necessity to pay high salaries to agents to bring more. Make the people we have contented and reasonably prosperous and the immigration problem will be solved. (Cheers). The Minister of Railways had alluded to the wealth on the west of the mountains. There was likewise immense wealth on the east of the mountains. In Manitoba the depth of settleable country was not more than one hundred miles, and that hundred miles was served by no less than five railways running parallel to each other. Here we have 700 or 800 miles of fertile and settleable area east of the mountains, and a depth of 1,500 miles of mineralized territory west of the mountains. One line of railway running east and west through such a depth of country is nothing. We want dozens of lines of railway. It is not only a question of building railways, but whether those railways shall be the masters or servants of the people. (Cheers). Alberta is nearly as large as the whole province of British Columbia, but not Alberta alone but the whole Territories are holding their breath to see what is the policy of the Government on this question, whether it will be a policy of control or of subjection. Whether the railways shall run the Government or the Government shall run the railways. (Cheers)."

The reason we have lost population is because the people felt they were not masters of their own destinies. They were in the hands of a single railway company. The people of Alberta do not care to exist for the benefit of any institution. By common consent the people of the north, though 300 miles from where the Crow's Nest railway would be built, agreed to the construction of that road and they waited with bated breath in regard to other roads which must be built. The new Government, said Mr. Oliver, cannot expect to retain the confidence of the people of this country if those railways are not built, and when built run in the interests of the people whose money it is that builds them. (Cheers). The railways we have are managed by the ablest men in the country, and they run their roads as well as any in the world. It may be said that if men put their money into an enterprise they have a right to control it. He quite agreed with that argument, and he wanted to ask whose money it was that built our railways. It was the people's money that built the C. P. R. and it is the people's money that will build the Crow's Nest Railway and the people should have the control. But we are like the children of Israel in the desert. They robbed themselves to build a calf of gold and when they had it built they fell down and worshipped it. This is exactly our position in regard to the C. P. R. Take the C. & E. railway. It was not built by private capital. The company which built that road and the Regina and Prince Albert road started them with out a dollar of capital, and when they had the roads finished they were among the richest men in Canada. The bonus, the land grant and the bonding power they got from the Government enabled them to put those millions in their own pockets, and under process of law and the terms of

the bargain they stole that money from the people. The same thing occurred at the building of the C. P. R. The promoters of the road were millionaires before the road had earned a single dollar. We want the Crow's Nest road built on the credit of the people of Canada and we want the Government to retain the control of rates. Let the Government build the road and lease running powers over it to other roads. (Cheers)."

A remark has been made by one of the speakers to-night about the development of the West at the expense of the east. There is no such thing. The development of the West is the prosperity of the east. (Cheers) Where are the manufacturers and wholesalers of the east to get markets except in the West? Where can the Dominion expand except in the West? The growth of Kootenay means the prosperity of Alberta. Mr. Oliver concluded amid loud cheers."

Complaint is frequently made that country editors are not good business men. This certainly cannot be said of our eastern editor who offered a prize of \$50 for the best written proposal of marriage by a lady. He selected one written by a rich widow, and answered with a letter of acceptance. When the lady refused to marry him he sued her for breach of promise. That man has missed his calling. He should have been a lawyer.—*Press and Printer*.

The new bill to regulate immigration has been passed in the United States Senate, by a large majority. The bill provides for the expulsion of persons who cannot read or write in some language. An admissible immigrant, however, can bring his wife, parents or grandparents or minor children, regardless of the restrictions imposed in the bill. Immigrants who cannot meet the requirements of the law, shall be returned to the country whence they came at the expense of the steamship or railway companies bringing them in.

Perhaps the best example of success in municipal ownership comes from Johnson, Vermont, with only 600 people, where the electric light plant cost \$5,600, and the charge for sixteen candle power incandescents is \$3 a year for one light, \$5 for two, and \$1 a year for bedroom lights. This is not per month, but per year! The actual cost of supplying a sixteen candle-power light is found to be 50 cents a year, the balance being necessary to pay interest on bonds. The receipts pay this and all working expenses, besides giving the village sixty street lamps free, and making a net profit of \$431.00 last year.

It has been reported by cable that friends of the Transvaal raiders will try to show that both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt were accessories before the fact, and that they not merely knew what was intended but actually encouraged the scheme. That either of these statesmen ever said anything like this in writing is not alleged, and it is safe to say of such veterans in statecraft that they never committed themselves even orally to the extent asserted. That they sympathized with the desire of the Outlanders to secure some measure of local self government in Johannesburg is quite likely, but that and approval of a stock-jobbing raid are separated by a long interval.

OFFICIAL JAMES WASHBURN'S GUIDE. 5c

R. BOGUE

A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

- STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

This from an exchange: A girl's taste differs according to her age. At 16 she wants a dude with tooth pick shoes and a microscopic mustache; at 20, a chief justice and a pile of tin; at 25 she'll be satisfied with a member of Parliament; at 30, a country doctor or preacher will do; and at 35, anything in the male line, from an editor down.

Rev. Alex. Langford, of Orangeville, formerly pastor of Grace church, Winnipeg, in the course of a sermon on the Greatest Man in the World—one of a series to young people—delivered on Dec. 6th to an "immense congregation" paid a warm tribute to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior. He said, as reported in the *Dufferin Advertiser*, "That he had been watching his career ever since Mr. Sifton was a mere child. He had gradually, through his persevering industry, raised himself to the proud position he now held. Besides being clever, he was a young man of irreproachable morals."

E. A. Taylor, writing from North Dakota to the *Christian Guardian*, says regarding the prohibitory law in that State: "Like many other Canadians who have made their home in the State of North Dakota, I have been watching with great interest the efforts that are being made to secure Prohibition for the Dominion of Canada. We have had Prohibition adopted as part of our State constitution, and since 1890 we have had on our statutes a law imposing a penalty of both fine and imprisonment for either the manufacture or sale or even the giving away of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Where the law is rigidly enforced it is always very popular, and meets the approval of even those who, when the temptation was in the way, were of the drinking class of society. We have large and small towns here in which it is almost impossible to get a glass of liquor, and where to see a drunken man is a very rare occurrence. In such places no one ever argues any longer that the business of selling strong drink is necessary to the financial prosperity of the community. Our children are growing up without a knowledge of the treating customs and other evil influences surrounding the open saloon in all license communities. All friends of temperance throughout the world will anxiously await the result of your coming plebiscite, and it is to be hoped the time will soon come when, throughout the Dominion, from Atlantic to Pacific, the baneful traffic will be abolished, and Canada will be among the first to cease to be partaker in the crime of receiving license."

A Wife Equal to a Gold Mine.

Will some of your readers give me a good recipe for making a cold starch? I am selling self-heating flatirons and iron a little at every house and have to use some starch every place and I want to know how to make a good cold starch. My husband was in debt and I being anxious to help him thought I would sell self-heating flatirons and am doing splendidly. A cent's worth of fuel will heat the iron for three hours so you have a perfected even heat. You can iron in half the time and no danger of scorching the clothes, as with the old iron, and you can get the most beautiful gloss. I sell at nearly every house, as the iron saves so much fuel everybody wants one. I make \$1.50 on each iron and have not sold less than ten any day I worked. My brother is doing well and I think anyone can make lots of money anywhere selling flatirons. J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., will start anyone in the business, as they did me, if you will address them. MRS. A. RUSSELL.

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Positively Cures
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W. C. McCOMBER & SON,
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report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Gibeau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

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325 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general cough and lung remedy Pyny-Pectoral is a most valuable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefit derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

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Furnace \$9.00, Stove \$9.00, Nut \$7.50. Special prices for large quantities.

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Saturate the average shoe in snow water, throw it beside a stove or heater to dry, and you've got a burnt up parody,—comfortable as a metal shoe. Ill treat thus a chrome tanned Slater Shoe, and it comes out smiling, pliant, tough and smooth as before. Can be boiled half an hour without injury. Is sweatproof and waterproof. Goodyear Welt. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50. Stamped on soles.

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Relief for Lung Troubles The D.P. EMULSION

Is CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefit of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of the D.P. Emulsion I have got rid of a hacking cough, which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight. I filled this bottle as well as I was able when the time came around to take it.

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25c. and 50c. per Bottle

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Moose law. N. IV. 3

THE FARM.

OPEN VS. COVERED BARNYARDS.

The decomposition of manure under cover, for which covered barnyards are chiefly recommended by their advocates presents the most favorable conditions for the propagation of any germs of disease which may have infected a herd of cattle. If these are left to natural conditions, says American Cultivator, unhealthful from exposure to inclement weather though these may be, the animals will not become daily infected with disease. The out-of-door life in a state of nature, giving to each animal a full supply of oxygenized air, preserves general health under otherwise unfavorable conditions. If a single animal is sick it leaves the herd or is left by it, and does not infect the others. It is, of course, impossible and undesirable to keep our choice stock, used for generations to the protection of shelter, in these natural conditions which are suitable for more hardy wild animals. But the fact that our best stock is very apt to become diseased, while wild stock seldom or never does, is warning that nature has been too far departed from to give profitable results. Let us examine closely what happens when manure is composted under cover. In the first place, the temperature is raised, generally under cover to something more than blood heat. No better seed beds for the propagation of germs of disease can be found than this. So long as the manure keeps moist these germs stay in their place. However, offensive the smell, they will not escape into the air, but are held under cover, unless artificial watering is resorted to, the moisture in the manure pile becomes dried. As the farmer says, the manure "fires" and when hauled breaks up into fine powder, which in a close, darkened room flies about in every direction, lodging on walls and hiding in the cracks of the germs of every disease that has been propagated in the fermenting manure heap. It is any wonder that the tuberculous disease has raged among the stock kept most carefully, by which is usually meant the most artificial and unhealthful conditions?

We do not condemn keeping cows or other animals warm, either in stables above ground or in underground basements. Whatever is necessary for the comfort of animals must be secured in our inclement winter climate. But instead of trying chiefly to save the manure by composting it in the stable room with the result that is something that never ought to be done. The composting, for the sake both of the manure, and still more of the animal making it, should be done out of doors. The manure if kept moist all winter will decompose its vegetable matter into most mould, that will help to hold ammonia, instead of into dry ash, that will dissipate it. Instead of providing covered barnyards to hold the manure, it should be brought outside the barn into the open air each day. If the stables are made tight and the animal excrement is removed while moist, instead of being piled in heaps, disease germs will be propagated in the stables to any considerable extent. A thorough cleaning of the stables once a week in summer and less frequently in winter will always keep them healthful, without diminishing in any degree the comfort of animals kept in them. All places where sunlight cannot penetrate should be washed with a dilution of 1,000 parts of water to one of corrosive sublimate, which is, though a poison, one of the best germicides known. Early in the morning the stables should be allowed to go into the sunlight as much as possible. All animals love to bask in the sunshine. Who has not seen cows and horses in winter come to bring the blood to their extremities on a clear winter's day, basking in the sunshine? They will occasionally run around, and the stronger the weaker, more for the exercise and stimulus to the blood that this gives than from any convulsive spirit. Who shall doubt, if the stables are kept open air is more beneficial to the health of stock than keeping it cooped up day as well as night in the warmest stables?

If the underground stables are raised right, and the excrement is carried each day to an open air heap to ferment there, the stock may be safely stabled at night without any harm, provided it is allowed to run in the open air and in the sunshine each day, with what exercise it will naturally take. The upon as found in stables have been merely the symptom of the excessive amount of cooping to which our best stock has been subjected. It is the attempt to keep stock from exposure at all times, rather than keeping it warm and comfortable during hours of the open air, that works discomfortably in the open air, and the stock needs shelter and protection at night. So too do stock. But all farm animals are much better equipped with covering than is generally supposed. The fur of animals keeps the cold from striking to the skin, but only so long as the animal is sheltered from winds. If confined all day where the cold winds have no exercise, these extremities suffer very acutely from cold, if the animal is not allowed the exercise needed to bring the blood to the extremities. We have even known cases where cows stabled night and day, and having water brought to them rather than being allowed to go out to drink, had their feet frozen as they stood in the stables when the thermometer outside was four to six below zero. Lack of exercise lessens the circulation, so that it is impossible for even a warm room to maintain animal warmth. Giving some exercise in the open air each day is an essential to preserving health in all animals. It is because the covered barnyard makes this difficult that we are opposed to it. By keeping the open barnyard mostly covered with straw, there will be little waste of manure. The advantage to health of providing a place for farm stock to freely exercise in will more than make good any possible, but not probable, waste of manure from such cause.

FARMER-SALESMAN.

The farmer is not only a producer, but a manufacturer, a skilled workman, and a salesman. Seldom is it that one man excels in all the requisites which make up a successful farm manager. A knowledge of markets is of the highest importance. The prices of farm produce fluctuate, as do railroad stocks. The man who holds his wool for better prices is a speculator. So is the man who tries to place any farm produce on the market at the most favorable time. In order to sell at the best advantage, one must watch closely the columns of a paper that publishes market reports. The local reports are particularly to be studied, for few

farmers consign direct to city markets. It is poor business to work ten or twelve hours a day to produce a product, without devoting at least a few minutes to gaining a clear idea of when the product can be disposed of to the highest advantage. One of the principal purposes of this paper is to aid the producer in disposing of his wares to the best possible advantage. No farmer with a natural aptitude for business can make money easier than by putting in his spare time breaking the coats which are growing up on the place. A well-broken young horse, one that can be hitched to any wagon, either single or double, and really used for every-day business, is good for ready money. Unbroken, he has no fixed value.

ANESTHETICS.

What Surgery Gained From the Great Discovery.

Dr. Brudnell Carter contrasts in strong colors what surgery was before the discovery of an anesthetic and what it is to-day. The use of anesthetic changed its whole aspect. Prior to 1847 operations were few in number and were almost limited to the amputation of limbs, the removal of cancerous and other tumors, the resection of a few of the larger joints, cutting for stone, and the ligation of main arteries for aneurism. The pain suffered by the patients was so horrible as to tax severely the endurance of the bravest and strongest, and to depress seriously and often beyond recall the powers of life. Death from shock was by no means uncommon, the patient sinking in a few hours from the effect of the suffering which he had undergone. Dr. Carter remembers as a medical student turning sick and faint at the agonies which he was called upon to witness. It was a point of honor with operators in those days to abbreviate such agonies as much as possible and to cultivate speed in operating as the highest and most valuable form of dexterity. An amputation in the hands of a practical surgeon had almost the appearance of a feat of legerdemain. For the separation of the lower limb above the knee was a course not including dressing—20 seconds has been known to suffice, and 40 seconds was regarded as the period of time which no one was justified in exceeding. When the patient was employed it came to surgeons as a kind of revelation that they need no longer be in haste, and they have leisurely examination and safe procedure.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Don't talk of what you are going to do. Do it.

A good conscience entails an irregular life.

Disgrace does not consist in the punishment, but in the crime.

The very first step toward action is the death warrant of doubt.

The less religion there is in a church the more mysters and ice cream it takes to run it.

Few men have a life plan, although many a week, year, youth or business plan.

To feel to love, to suffer, to live for the good, will ever bear the text of a woman's life.

When a world of men could not prevail with all their oratory, yet hath a woman's kindness overruled.

Restow nothing, receive nothing; sow now and reap later; nothing; bear no burden of others, be crushed under your own.

We should have a glorious conflagration if all who could not put their books into the fire.

Seldom ever was any knowledge given to keep but to impart; the grace of this rich jewel is lost in concealment.

The chambers of the heart are full of secrets, of which the feelings and passions are the flower, soil, and the forcing glasses.

Look upon the success and sweetness of thy duties as very much dependent upon the keeping of thy heart closely with God in them.

"Wherever there is the faculty to weigh evidence, the fact of the Resurrection of Christ must compel assent and admiration."

A slave has but one master—the ambitious man has as many masters as there are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his future.

Most natures are insolvent; can not satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force, and so do lean and beg day and night.

Men may cheer themselves in the morning, and they may pass on tolerably well, perhaps, without God at noon; but the cool of the day is coming, and God will come down to talk to them.

GAMBLING PASSION.

It Is Most Pronounced in the Chinese—What They Resort To.

Among no people is gambling so widespread and of such an inveterate character as among the Chinese. When Chinaman has gambled away his money, clothing and innumerable possessions, he will proceed to take his wife and children. In other words, after having completely ruined himself, and his family, he will run the risk of life-long slavery for the sake of seeing another turn of the wheel of fortune. If he loses this he commonly cheats the winner by committing suicide. It is notorious that Chinese coolies, having labored for years in foreign countries to amass an independence, will gamble the whole away during the first few days of their homeward voyage, and have to work their passage back in the next ship. In Europe and the New World, the most inveterate gamblers are the Spaniards and their descendants. Among African tribes the Hossars run the Chinese very close, and there are the whole away during the first few days of their homeward voyage, and have to work their passage back in the next ship. In Europe and the New World, the most inveterate gamblers are the Spaniards and their descendants. Among African tribes the Hossars run the Chinese very close, and there are the whole away during the first few days of their homeward voyage, and have to work their passage back in the next ship.

INCONEVENCE OF A PRESIDENT.

M. Felix Faure, President of France, recently remarked that the most unpleasant feature of his recent advancement was the fact that, as President, he found no time for bicycle riding.

MURDER IN HONOR'S NAME

A SHORT STORY FROM EVERY-DAY LIFE IN MILITARY GERMANY.

Lieut. Baron Bruesewitz Kills a Civilian Who Accidentally Rubbed Against the Chair in a Restaurant—A Deadly Instinct, German Style, and a Soldierly Revenge.

This is to be a plain, brief narrative of a murder done by a German army officer a little more than two weeks ago. The called reports of the murder were too fragmentary to point the true moral of the crime. Nor did they explain the excitement which spread the length and breadth of the German empire as soon as the facts in the case were made known. In a word, this murder illustrates one of the most painful and degrading phases of national life in Emperor William's country. Anybody who has lived a year or more in Germany probably has heard of similar cases and will recognize in the following narrative the familiar characters and incidents of the everlasting conflict between the German soldier and the German civilian. The facts are taken from the *Badische Landeszeitung*, *Badische Landesbote*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and are given in their unvarnished atrocity.

It was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night in the restaurant of the Hotel Tannhauser in Karlsruhe. Lieut. Baron Bruesewitz of the Karlsruhe garrison, a master-mechanic and called at a table in the middle of the room. He and his friends had been drinking, but not heavily. All were in full uniform. A master-mechanic named Siebmann entered the restaurant with two women. Siebmann had not been drinking. He was known as a man of

UNUSUAL SOBRIETY.

industry, and inoffensive ways. He had prospered in his business, and owned a comfortable property in Karlsruhe. He and the two women were joined near the door of the restaurant by his friend Walz, and the party took seats at the table. A master-mechanic named Siebmann entered the restaurant with two women. Siebmann had not been drinking. He was known as a man of industry, and inoffensive ways. He had prospered in his business, and owned a comfortable property in Karlsruhe. He and the two women were joined near the door of the restaurant by his friend Walz, and the party took seats at the table.

INSULT AFTER INSULT

upon the civilian. Walz feared the quarrel would disturb the guests in the restaurant; he thought the best way to end it was to go home. He himself would go outside and wait. Walz, however, as to attract a little attention as possible Liebmann left his coat and hat to be brought to him by Walz. He talked over the quarrel, and told him as case Bruesewitz really felt himself insulted. It would do him harm for his friends to know that Liebmann had apologized. Liebmann said good-night and was about to pass on when Bruesewitz, accompanied by his officers, returned to the door. The landlord foresaw trouble, and he at once made the apology authorized by Liebmann. Bruesewitz did not reply, but left the room. Liebmann's retreating figure, drew his sword, and sprang after him. Liebmann heard him coming and turned. "You are officers, are you not?" he shouted the Lieutenant. "You have stained my honor. I must have satisfaction or I shall be dismissed from the service."

A SHORT THRUST

drove his sword through the machinist's breast. The Lieutenant sheathed his weapon and returned to his fellow officers.

"I laid him out," was his only comment on his deed. He returned to the restaurant in high good humor, but soon started for the barracks, where he brag that "this was the way to stop the mouths of such insolent canaille."

In fact, Bruesewitz had stopped Siebmann's mouth—ever since. The stricken man lived but fifteen minutes after he had been cut down. He died in agony, uttering shrieks of pain that could be heard through the neighborhood.

Forty-eight hours passed before Bruesewitz was arrested. The arrest was military, of course, and the trial was military. Just what the penalty for the murder is not known. The only report of the sentence yet made public is that Bruesewitz got four years' fortress confinement.

The Tory dailies in Germany speak of Bruesewitz as an officer generally known by his comrades as a coward, and his sentence of honor. And this in spite of the fact that Bruesewitz asserted and reasserted on honor that he attacked Siebmann only after Siebmann's mouth—ever since. The stricken man lived but fifteen minutes after he had been cut down. He died in agony, uttering shrieks of pain that could be heard through the neighborhood.

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HOW HE FOUND IT.

His Mother shared With Him in His Infancy; He Will Share With Her in Her Old Age.

Among the benefactions to a popular church is a liberal endowment from a man whose name is well-known, but not in connection with churches or with Christian work. The interest of this endowment is to be devoted to the fresh-air fund of the church.

The pastor, in showing to a friend the long list of subscribers to the fund, said:

"What do you think of that name?"

"It is a surprise to know that such a man had a tender spot in his heart. How did you find it?"

"In this way. I often passed his elegant residence, and one winter the face of an old Irishwoman grew familiar to me from seeing her gazing out, sometimes from one window and sometimes from another. She was always dressed in black, with a lace kerchief and a stiff white cap, but it was such a restless, weary, longing face that I could not help being attracted to it."

"She grew at length to distinguish me in the throng, and whenever I passed I touched my hat to her, feeling repaid by the smile of satisfaction that gave a glimpse of her kindly nature."

"One sunny morning in early spring, as I came up the avenue, I saw her sitting on the marble steps of the elegant house with her knitting, and as I drew near I said:

"Good morning, mother."

"Good morning, son," she said. "And sure it was you I was looking for. Will ye be sitting?"

"Thank you, I said, but as I remained standing, with my hat in my hand, she went on:

"It is not your way, but what are such foin door-steps for, if not to sit on? Only this morning my son said—that is my son's name on the plate—and he said: 'Mother, what will make you happy?' for he knows I am not contented, though I was wild, after my old man died, to come from Ireland to live here. And I said:

"Well, mother, you are sure his way is mad, and is, scolding the poor lad this minute. Ah, but I must ask you to send me back to Ireland, for it is loneliness that I am, with no son, no pig, or a chicken, or a goat even to care for."

"Ask him rather to buy a little country farm, with all the farms and animals you want, and a poor mother's and their children go out to you for a good time."

"I will," she said, "faith that I will." And the next day she was waiting on the steps to ask me to talk over with her son."

"It is a good thought," he said, "and I give me time to carry it out. My mother shared with me in my infancy. I will share with her in her age."

"The farm was bought, and while the poor old man lived, he was perfectly happy living upon it. At her death the man gave the property and a fund to my church, but with the request that his name should never appear in connection with it, for fear it would cast a reproach upon the charity."

Kindness and address will somehow find the way in human hearts. Walz, a clergyman's greeting to the lonely woman was a "cup of cold water" that received its reward.

THE EFFECTS OF DANGER.

With Some Men It Brightens the Intellect, While Others Are Stupefied.

The power of rapid action differs enormously in different individuals—more especially in sudden danger. With some men, remarks a writer in one of Cassell's publications, imminent peril seems to brighten the intellect, quicken the power of decision, and increase the obedience of hand or limb, to eye and ear. In others, the sharp shock of sudden danger relaxes the will power, stupifies rather than stimulates, and changes a capable and energetic man into a monument of incapacity and surprise.

In the Red Sea, one burning hot morning, I was reading quietly on the taffrail of an outboard P. and O. boat. One of the smart young cavalry officers on the way out to join his regiment was playing with a little girl of about eight years of age, who was sitting on the surface of the bubble. She was laughing merrily, and heedless of consequences so long as she escaped from her pursuer. The sloping bulwark of the ship was given with a 2-foot high, and a railing of iron stanchions, with two horizontal chains, forms a protection against ordinary surf. The ship was given with a 2-foot high, and a railing of iron stanchions, with two horizontal chains, forms a protection against ordinary surf.

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In the Red

New CENTURY HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

New Century Horse and Cattle Food is not a medicine, but a concentrated food, containing a very high percentage of nutriment in itself, together with the additional virtue of increasing the value of such staple animal foods as hay, oats, barley, wheat, bran and roots, by nearly 25 per cent. Range cattle and horses exposed to cold in winter can be fortified by feeding them New Century Horse and Cattle Food, mixed with salt and left at convenient places on the open plain. If you would like your horses to look well and full of life, New Century Food will gratify your most exacting wish. If you wish your steers brought quickly up for the market, New Century Food will do it. It is also economical and in every way satisfactory for sheep, hogs, and poultry. In 5 and 10 pound packages at 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Miss Bessie Matheson returns to Winnipeg to-night.

Russell Wilson leaves for Dunderburg to-morrow morning.

Dr. Size, dentist, of Regina, will be in Moose Jaw Jan. 18, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bole returned home from Regina on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Pendergast has resigned the St. Boniface seat in the Manitoba legislature.

Mrs. Allison, of Lethbridge, arrived from the west last week, and will spend a month or so in Moose Jaw, visiting her mother, Mrs. McLeod.

Mrs. Jno. Green and her sister-in-law, Miss Emily Green, left on Tuesday for Revelstoke, B. C., where Mrs. Green will join her husband.

Mrs. McLeod and Mr. Thos. McLeod, mother and brother of Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Cameron, returned home to Sinitula on Saturday last, after spending Christmas week with Mrs. Cameron.

Jno. Wallis, of Sydney, Australia, representing the Australian Fish Supply Co., was in town for a few days this week, en route to Winnipeg. While here he was the guest of his nephew, Jno. A. Wallis.

Investigations are being made into certain alleged irregularities in the management of the Regina jail. J. K. Lambert, an ex-turnkey, has laid the charges, which involve deputy jailer T. J. Bennett, and engineer Jas. McKee.

A young French Canadian by the name of Pierre St. Pierre, committed suicide at Rat Portage on Monday night. He became despondent because he could not marry the girl he loved, and ended his life by taking a dose of strychnine.

Moose Jaw has sometimes had considerable difficulty in getting a Mayor and Council, but we are not alone in that respect. The *Free Press* says: "If the people of Winnipeg had displayed half the interest in civic affairs that they did in the recent hockey matches, we would to-day be far advanced in municipal reform; and we would have a much better Council."

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Robt. Gardner was charged before Justice of the Peace Seymour Green, with having obtained goods from Mr. R. Bogue under false pretences. Gardner claimed to be working for Capt. Smith and produced a forged order from that gentleman on the strength of which he obtained the goods. After hearing the evidence, which went to prove his guilt, Mr. Green committed him for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court. Const. Glend escorted the prisoner to Regina on Wednesday evening.

Owing to the dark and stormy night chosen for the entertainment announced to be held in Huron church on behalf of the English church at Buffalo Lake, last week, did not come off in the way intended. One sleigh load of adventurous young spirits dared to face the elements and braved the terrors of a possible night on the prairie; but fortunately all escaped and after warming themselves by the fire, reached their several homes safely, travelling at the rate of one mile an hour. The good folks are asking when another opportunity will be afforded them and they are assured that if the entertainment can be arranged on a moonlight, light and better weather, something good will be given before the snow melts.

J. H. Glass, of London, Ont., was here on Saturday on commercial business.

The Salvation Army will hold a dedication service and social next Thursday evening.

Joseph Hickson, at one time general manager of the Grand Trunk, died at Montreal on Monday.

Mr. R. M. Cornell, late station agent at Milestone, passed through Moose Jaw on Saturday evening en route to Mexico.

Mr. McNeice, of the Massey-Harris Co., returned from Tregarva on Monday, after spending his Xmas holidays under the parental roof.

Hon. Thos. M. Daly, ex-minister of Interior, was a passenger on Tuesday's No. 1, en route to Rosland, where he will practice his profession.

Mrs. Walter Scott, of Regina, arrived on last evening's Prince Albert train, and will spend a short time in Moose Jaw, as the guest of Mrs. W. W. Bole.

Andrew Dickinson and Robt. Johnson, of Indian Head, spent New Years in town as the guests of Mrs. J. C. Hamilton. They returned home Sunday evening.

Commissioner Herchmer passed through town on Saturday last, returning to headquarters from Edmonton, where he went to inspect Jarvis and party leave on their northern trip.

Corpl. Marshall, at one time stationed at Moose Jaw, passed through yesterday morning, en route west in charge of a detachment to relieve the Calgary corps, which are to be divided, some going to Edmonton and some to Macleod.

J. H. Wessel, of the Glasgow house, and Chas. Peters, of the North-West government offices, Regina, spent New Years with E. S. Hunt of the C.P.R., and were among the guests at that New Year's ball in Russell Hall that evening.

Of the 250 children attending school last term, only two attended the full term—94 days. These came from the same home, and were Elsie Duncan, senior intermediate department; and Robt. J. McDougall, junior intermediate department.

The wife of Rev. Jno. Muirhead, of whitewood, died on Sunday evening. The afflicted husband went east with the remains for interment at Kingston, Ont. Mrs. Muirhead was widely known for her zeal and sincere interest for the work in which her husband was engaged.

The school board and management of the skating rink held an interview yesterday afternoon, and made arrangements whereby the school children who are entitled to skate, will be enabled to use the rink on Thursday afternoons from 3 p.m. until 5:30 instead of 4:30 as formerly.

The conservative member for champion is unseated. The principal charges were that the priest intimidated voters, under instructions from Bishop Lafleche. This is the fourth successful protest against conservatives. The vacant seats now are Brant, North Ontario, East Simcoe and champion.

On January 10th, the first Sunday after Epiphany, the Rev. W. E. Brown, Rector of St. Paul's church, Regina, and formerly Vicar of St. John's church, Moose Jaw, will conduct the services in the latter church. The special collections are for the Diocesan assessment. On the same Sunday the Rev. W. Watson will hold services at St. Matthew's church, Estevan.

The private ball given in Russell Hall on New Year's night, by Mr. Walter Simington, in honor of the anniversary of his birthday, was very successful from every point of view. Over fifty couples assembled and dancing commenced at 12 o'clock. The music was furnished by Messrs. Munna, Hawkins, McTavish and Simington. The first half of the programme was concluded at 2 o'clock, when refreshments were served, and the assembly spent a half hour or so in sociable intercourse with each other. The balance of the programme was entered into with a good deal of zeal, and continued until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the dance was brought to a close.

DEATHS.
SCILL—At Moose Jaw, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1897, John Henry Milton, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Scill, aged two years and six months.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

J. F. Miller, of Hamilton, Ont., was in town on Friday last.

Herb. Hinchie, of broadview, is visiting his sister, Mrs. D. Moore.

Col. Hollingshead, of Montreal, registered at the dining hall on Friday last.

Lieut. Governor McKintosh passed through here on Tuesday morning en route to Calgary.

At the regular meeting of the school board on Wednesday evening, Mr. Baker was elected chairman, and Seymour Green secretary.

Mayor Fleming was re-elected in Toronto on Monday by a majority of 1,585, over Mr. McMurrish. The total vote cast was 22,335.

At a meeting of the Calgary Liberals on Saturday, Mr. A. L. Sifton, a brother to the Minister of Interior, was unanimously chosen as president.

No. 1 and the Soo line trains have been delayed nearly every day this week, owing to severe storms in the east and all through the north-western States.

Norman McLeod, who was recently shot at Grenfell, by Wm. Meek, who is now awaiting his trial, is reported to be slowly recovering from his injuries. He is a brother of Mrs. J. C. Cameron, of Moose Jaw.

The C.P.R. gross earnings for November, 1896, were \$1,964,684; working expenses \$1,102,536; net profits \$862,148. In November, 1895, the net profits were \$1,008,066; and for the eleven months ending November 30, 1896, the figures are as follows: gross earnings \$18,755,726, working expenses \$11,572,577; net profits \$7,183,149. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1895, there was a net profit of \$6,606,486. The decrease in net profit over the same period last year is therefore, for November \$145,917; and from January 1 to November 30 there was an increase of \$576,666.

A sensation has been caused at Quebec and throughout that province by *L'Electeur*, a leading newspaper, being placed under the ban of the Catholic bishops for writing contrary to their opinions on the school question. The paper has been suspended, and Pacaud, proprietor will enter suit for damages. The mandament was read in the churches on Sunday. *The Mail* correspondent writes that the people received the mandament sullenly, and in two churches the congregations showed their displeasure by coughing so that what was read could not be heard. Afterwards hundreds who had never patronized *L'Electeur* declared their intention of taking and reading it. However it has been thought better policy to stop the paper.

Public Meeting.
The town council and board of trustees, will hold their joint annual meeting in the town hall at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12th, 1897, in stead of the 13th as announced in last issue. Annual statements will be presented and a large attendance of citizens is requested.

Campbell-Crozier.
A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on the evening of Dec. 28, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Crozier, of Marlborough, when his eldest daughter, Estella, was united in the holy bonds with Mr. R. E. Campbell, of Banff. The bride looked charming and was assisted by Miss E. Winn. Mr. Bradley acted as groomsmen. At six o'clock the knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Ferrier. Congratulations followed and all sat down to a sumptuous supper. Afterward short speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Ferrier, Rev. Mr. Wootton and Mr. Bradley, and were replied to by Mr. Campbell on behalf of himself and Mrs. Campbell. The health of the bride and groom was drunk and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent. The next morning the happy couple took the train for Banff. Both contracting parties are well known and highly esteemed in and around Moose Jaw. They are followed to their new home by the best wishes of all their acquaintances.

The Business Men's Convention.
Invitations have been issued by the Winnipeg board of trade for the business men's convention, to be held in Winnipeg on Thursday, February 4th and following days. The first session will be convened at 8 o'clock in the evening of the day named and will proceed immediately to effect an organization. The committee of the Winnipeg board of trade will have charge of the convention up to the time that organization is effected, after which everything will be in the hands of the delegates present. All resolutions intended for presentation at the convention should be forwarded to the secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade as early as possible. A special rate has been secured from the rail ways for delegates to the convention. It is expected that a large number of business men from all over this western country, from Winnipeg to the mountains, will be present. This convention will certainly afford a grand opportunity for the discussion of questions of interest to the business people of Western Canada.

THE CARNIVAL.

A Long List of Nobby Costumes. Large Attendance and Interesting Races.

The carnival at the skating rink Wednesday evening, surpassed all expectations, considering the short notice given. There were about seventy masqueraders on the ice and a large number gathered to witness their manoeuvres and see the races.

The following were appointed judges: Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Gallaher for the ladies, and Messrs. Gass, Stevenson and Hubbell for the gents.

President Con. Leary offered two prizes for the best lady's and gent's costume respectively. Miss Nellie Morrison as a "Spanish Dancer" captured the first prize for the best lady's costume, and Mr. Jas. Simington as "Shylock" was awarded first prize for the best gent's costume, with Mr. Ed. Manley, as a "Roman Gladiator," a good second. J. A. Creagh made a good clown. J. Hawkins won the two mile race, Geo. Cleverly, the potato race, and Miss Winnie Ostrander, the prize offered for the best lady skater.

Space forbids our mentioning of many other pretty costumes. The following list speaks for itself:

J. A. Creagh, clown; Annie Oliver, nurse; Ben Ostrander, fatman; Jud. Battell, German cavalryman; E. S. Hunt, whippers on the moon; Geo. Cleverly, latest bowy girl; Norman Bellamy, clown; Ben Ostrander, nigger dude; Neil Morrison, nigger wench; A. Thorburn, moshack; F. McLellan, bum; E. Manley, Roman gladiator; Gordie Kollo, king of diamonds; Dick Moore, footpad; Harry Porter, punch; J. U. Munna, new woman; Percy Ostrander, Sally Dewdrop; Jas. Saunders, Chicago millionaire buying turnips at Boham; Bessie Matheson, evening star; Maggie Matheson, queen of roses; Nellie Morrison, Spanish dancer; Winnie Ostrander, fortune teller; Bertha Marlett, Dresden China shepherdess; Eva Lee, house maid; Ida and D. Battell, Japanese twins; Nellie Tapley, knight; Lulu Glenn, snow queen; Mrs. Bailey, summer girl; Mrs. Rollo, typy girl; Maude Rollo, Mother Shipton; H. Hinchey, chief of the Cree Indians; E. Drummond, New York lady; F. Glenn, conductor; Jas. Simington, Shylock; W. Beesley, Indian boy; W. Bailey, nigger; T. Emerson, Chinaman; W. Emerson, nigger; Geo. Marlett, darkey gent; A. Smith, darkey gent; H. Kern, Lord Nelson; W. Johnston, Topsy; Owen McLeod, nigger wench; Stanley McLeod, nigger wench; W. Rollo, Highlander; J. Rollo, clown; W. Rollo, colored jockey; Miss Tapley, riding suit; Miss Tapley, summer; Nelson Brown, sailor; Lizzie Herrier, country lass; Emily Tapley, Topsy; Nellie Haigh, stars and stripes; Adam Bull, Chinaman; Boyd Simpson, negro dude; Jack McLean, painter; Jack Haigh, Portia; Wm. McWilliams, Antonio; A. Lowe, Barnes of New York; W. Barber, Jockey; Maggie Barber, Moose Jaw Times; Ed. Simington, Bridget.

Victory for Montreal.

The Montreal hockey players won back the championship of Canada on Wednesday evening of last week at Winnipeg. The game was exciting. At half time Winnipeg was leading by four goals to two. Then the score stood five to four for Montreal with ten minutes to play. Winnipeg tied the score, and the suspense was tremendous. Montreal added another, time was up, and the championship goes back to Montreal.



Excursions .. To the East \$50.00

To Montreal, Toronto and Points West Thereof.

Tickets on sale Dec 15th to 31st, good for three months with stop over privileges.

Corresponding low rates to points east of Montreal in Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Excursions to the Old Country.

Tourist sleeping cars on all trains to Montreal and Toronto.

These cars are provided with bedding, cooking ranges, dining, tables and are in charge of a porter.

Apply for particulars to

J. K. STEVENSON,
Agent, Moose Jaw, or to
ROBERT KERR,
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

BY RAIL, THROUGH LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

1897
OPENS AT...
ROBINSON'S
WITH A...
20 percent. Discount
ON...

Fur Coats, Caps, and Lined Cloaks, Robes, Muffs, Gauntlets.

Balance of our...
Toys and Dolls
...at just half price.

Wishing all our patrons a happy and prosperous New Year,
Yours truly,
T. W. Robinson.

BUY A WATCH : NOW :

We are selling movements and cases as cheap as any firm in Canada or the United States. See our high grade movements, 17 Ruby Jewels, in Gold Settings, Compensation Balance, adjusted to heat cold and position, Patent Regulator (hardened), Bregnet Hair Spring.

PRICE \$16.00.
Guaranteed for Railway Service.

J. U. MUNNS.
Agent for Bell Organs, Pianos and Musical Instruments.

Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boarding house in town.

D. D. MacLEOD.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

10 to 15
Per cent. Discount

The Great Clothing Sale Is Now Going On.

Only for the balance of this month we will offer such big reductions in all lines of

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING.

Don't fail to come in and see what we can do for you, as we are satisfied we can suit you.

Now for X'mas and New Year's Presents.

Just received 500 pairs Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' fine samples Gloves and Mitts, which will be sold under manufacturer's prices. We have a magnificent stock in fine silk Ties, and in white and colored silk handkerchiefs.

Big inducements offered to cash buyers for the next two weeks.

M. J. MacLEOD.

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted immediately, good general servant for small family. Highest wages paid. Apply at TIMES OFFICE. 26-29p.

COWS FOR SALE.

Fifteen good milk cows for sale at a reasonable price. They will be coming in during January and February, and will be good winter cows. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 21t

Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme. Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. 45-ly

Wanted—Intelligent Men

With good education who want to better their positions and would be content for a year with \$600 and expenses, write us, with description and occupation, and we will make a proposition for now or the future. Also needed reliable men for Australia. Write to day as we are in a hurry. THE MANAGER, 49 Richmond Street, west, Toronto, Ont. 24t

According to Agent's Reports,

"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," introduction by Lord Dufferin, will reach high water mark of circulation. One agent reported twenty-nine orders the day after he got his prospectus, and many take orders from three fourths of a mile; prospectus free to canvassers. If you want a share in this gold mine, hustle. Territory is going fast. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 24t

Wanted—Bright Men and women

Canvassers for Canada and Australia. "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales marvelous. The Queen as girl, wife, mother, monarch. Reads like romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. Exclusive territory. Lots of money it. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 24t

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Wheat, No. 1 | \$ 57 |
| " No. 2 | 54 |
| " No. 3 | 48 |
| Oats | 15 |
| Potatoes (new) | 25 |
| Apples (green) per lb. | 4 |
| Onions, per lb. | 3 |
| Onions, per bushel | 1 50 |
| Cheese, per lb. | 10 |
| Bacon, " | 1 |
| Lard, " | 16 |
| Butter, " | 15 |
| Eggs, per doz | 20 |

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRADES 56-57